POSTAGE. The postage on the Weekly State Sentinal, and mailed for one year, is as follows:

Within the United States THE DAILY SENTINEL

for fifty cents a month, or six dellars a year. All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address BINGHAM & DOUGHTY, Indianapolis.

Poetry.

From Harper's Weekly. Let us be Friends. For eighty-five years we have struggled and toiled, And manfully battled as brother for brother: And 'tis hard to see all our felicity spoiled By bickering foolishly one with another. Together we fought and together we bled,
Together we blazened our country's resplendence,
And over the bones of the patriot dead,
Together we builded a grand independence!

Could Mexico speak, every mountain would cry, North and South at our feet lie in red graves togethe Their struggle was but which was foremost to die, Or who could best brave cruel famine and weather. the mill; Shall the bond that was written in blood be forgotten! Do no mutual memories hang round us still? Have our hearts, like the bones of our martyrs, grow

But if you wast go, let us part like good friends—
It's hard on the heart that the Union should sever!
Oh! Heaven conduct us to happier ends,
And keep us like brothers forever and ever!
Trust this—and you know 'tis no vaporing vow—
Should your welfare be threatened by silen foeman, We'll fight by your side as we did before now. For, united, we two can be conquered by no mani-

Select Miscellany.

Charles II. of Spain. The fifth volume of Ma aulay's History of Eng land, as prepared for the press by his sister, Lady

Trevaylan, furnishes the following interesting portrait of the unfortunate Charles II. of Spain: Fourth and Alexander the Sixth, a politician The Prince on whom so much depended was made out of an impious priest. Such politicians the most miserable of human beings. In old times he would have been exposed as soon as he more merciless than any ruffian that can be found ne into the world; and to expose him would have been a kindness. From his birth a blight who haunts the tribunals. The sanctity of their was on his body and on his mind. With difficulty profession has an unsanctifying influence on his almost imperceptable spark of life had been screened and fanned into a dim and flickering flame. His childhood, except when he could be of the great majority of avowed infidels some flame. His childhood, except when he could be rocked and sung into sickly sleep, was one long piteons wail. Till he was ten years old his days were passed on the laps of women, and he was never once suffered to stand on his rickety legs. None of those tawny little urchins, clad in rags stolen from scare-crows, whom Murillo love! to paint begging or rolling in the sand, owed less to education than this despotic ruler of thirty mileducation than this despotic ruler of thirty mil-lions of subjects. The most important events in men of the world, he is, indeed, much to be the history of his own kingdom, the very names of provinces and cities which were among his most valuable possessions, were unknown to him.

dreaded as an enemy, but still more to be dreaded as an e Sicily was an island, that Christopher Columbus had discovered America, or that the English were nmedans. In his youth, however, though too imbecile for study or for business, he was not | cold and scientific attention the morbid anatomy able of being amused. He shot, hawked, and of guilty consciences, he brings to courts some hunted. He enjoyed with the delight of a true Spaniard two delightful spectacles: a horse with its bowels gored out, and a Jew writhing in the pers, a rare art of dissimulation, a rare dexterity fire. The time came when the mightiest of instincts ordinarily wakens from its repose. It was hoped that the young King would not prove invincible to female attractions, and that he would have a Prince of Asturias to succeed him. A consort was found for him in the Royal family of France, and her heauty and grace gave him a languid pleasure. He liked to adorn her with jewels, to see her dance, and to tell her what sport he had with his dogs and his felcome. But it me it is not safe to affirm or to propose in explicit terms. There are two feelings which often prevent an unprincipled layman from becoming utterly depraved and despicable, domestic feeling and chivalrous feeling. His heart may be softened by the endearments of family. His pride may revolt from the thought of doing what does not become a gentleman. But neither with the domestic feeling and chivalrous feeling. he had with his dogs and his falcons. But it was neither with the domestic feeling nor with the soon whispered that she was a wife only in name. chivalrous feeling has the wicked priest any sym-She died; and her place was supplied by a German Princess nearly allied to the Imperial house. But the second marriage, like the first, proved barren; same time dispenses him from the observation of and, long before the King had passed the prime of the fashionable code of honor. ife, all the politicians of Europe had began to

he would be the last descendant, in the male line, Meanwhile, a sullen and abject melancholy took possession of his soul. The diversions which had been the serious employment of his routh, became distasteful to him. He ceased to find pleasure in his nets and boar-spears, in the landango and the bull-fight. Sometimes he shut these were additionally the interval of the range not more of his intellectual than his moral capacity. To remain a paralyzed and torpid monarchy, to introduce order and economy into a bankrupt treasury, to restore the discipline of an army which had become a mob, to refit a navy which was perishing from mere rottenness, these were additionally the interval of the range not more of his intellectual than his moral capacity. To remain a paralyzed and torpid monarchy, to introduce order and economy into a bankrupt treasury, to restore the discipline of an army which had become a mob, to refit a navy which was perishing from mere rottenness, himself up in an inner chambers from the eyes of his courtiers. Sometimes he loitered alone, from sunrise to sunset, in the dreary and rugged wilwhich he did not waste in listless indolence, were divided between childish sports and childish devotions. He delighted in rare animals, and still minds was that of his unhappy sovereign. more in dwarfs. When neither strange beasts nor ittle men could dispel the black thoughts which gathered on his mind, he repeated ares and credos; he walked in processions; sometimes he starved himself; sometimes he whipped himself. At length a complication of maladies completed the ruin of all his faculties. His stomach failed; nor was this strange, for in him the malformation of the jaw, characteristic of his family, was so serious that he could not masticate his food, and he make in the habit of swallowing ollas and sweet was in the state in which they were set before him. While suffering from indigestion he was in the state in which they were set before him. While suffering from indigestion he was the state in which they were set before him. While suffering from indigestion he was in the state in which they were set before him. While suffering from indigestion he was in the state in which they were set before him. While suffering from indigestion he was in the state in which they were set before him. While suffering from indigestion he was in the state in which they were set before him. While suffering from indigestion he was in the state in which they were set before him. While suffering from indigestion he was in the state in which they were set before him. While suffering from indigestion he was in the state in which they were set before him. While suffering from indigestion he was in the state in which they were set before the matter and the state in which the dearest friend dare not coal and the deposits of coal oil, will be found to coal and the deposits of coal oil, will be found to was in the habit of swallowing ollas and sweet was in the state in which they were set before the matter. By permission of the guality of the matter as on the thickness of the bank. There is certainly a firll around his round face, tiger-fashion, and depends as much on the quality of the matter as on the thickness of the bank. There is certainly a firll around his round face, tiger-fashion, and depends as much on the quality of the matter as on the thickness of the ban little men could dispel the black thoughts which gathered on his mind, he repeated aves and credos; --- The Coal Fields of Indiana, etc. ing, seemed to incinate the approach of dissolu-tion. His miles ye was increased by the knowledge that everybody was calculating how long he date that everybody was calculating how long he date to live, and wombering whether the earth, and the earth, and the hand made, seemed of his kingdom when the should be dead. The third window was a subject of the state of the present of the state of th

not know why, ever since he could remember. all men may be useful, though as a sequence all His Queen, whom he did not love, but of whom he stood greatly in awe, was devoted to the interior is given that men shall differ in measure of exests of her kinsman, the Emperor; and with her altation, chance sometimes doing for one what was closely leagued the Count of Melgar, hereditary Admiral of Castile and Prime Minister. In a very short time the King's malady took a new form. That he was too weak to lift his food to his misshapen mouth, that at thirty-seven he had the bald head and wrinkled face of a man of a reputation which has been acknowleded and apseventy, that his complexion was turning from preciated in the works of eminent geologists and yellow to green, that he frequently fell down in by other scientific writers. Hence to a result of fits and remained long insensible—these were no his labor anywhere in the shell of the earth, there longer the worst symptoms of his malady. He are always expectant eyes to peruse his record. had always been afraid of ghosts and demons. And with these desultory observations we introand it had long been necessary that three friars duce the extract of his Indian report. should watch every night by his restless hed as a guard against hobgoblins. But now he was firmly convinced that he was bewitched, that he was levitched, that he was levitched, that he was levitched. The state Geological Report of Indiana, by L. Lesquereux. ossessed, that there was a devil within him, that there were devils all around him. He was exor- The Western coal-fields have only bitumino ised according to the forms of his church; but and cannel coal. Bituminous coal is fat or dry, this ceremony, instead of quieting him, scarce according to the greater or less quantity of bitumen him out of almost all the little reason that nature which it contains. This quantity varies from ten had given him. In his misery and despair he to forty per cent.

was induced to resort to irregular modes of relief.

A fat coal burns with a dark yellow flame, His confessor brought to court imposters who emitting a thick, black, strongly-scented smoke, pretended that they could interrogate the powers and generally runs and coalesces like melted of darkness. The devil was called up, sworn and metal. It is then a caking coal. To burn freely, examined. This strange deponent made oath, as it wants to be stirred or needs the action of the in the presence of God, that his Catholic Majesty | bellows. It is thus good for blacksmithing, but many years before, for the purpose of preventing steamboats or the furnaces of engines. For this a continuance of the Royal line. A drug had last use a dry coal is preferable. been compounded out of the brain and kidneys of a human corpse, and had been administered in tion, dry coal becomes cherry coal or splint coal. a cup of choco the sources of life, and the best remedy to which ments, emits less smoke, gives a light yellow the patient could resort would be to swallow a flame, but has often in its compounds a large bowl of consecrated oil every morning before amount of earthly and mineral (sulphur and iron) breakfast. Unhappily the authors of this story matter, producing much cinders.

Cannel coal is generally of a dark brown or of only by throwing the blame on Satan, who, they a velvet-black color, very compact, of a fine hosaid, was an unwilling witness and a har from the mogeneous texture, with smooth, glossy, conch-

INDIANA STATE SENTINEI.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, ARPH. 24 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1,138.

VOL. XX. NO. 45

Juana, from whom the mental constitution of Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above her posterity seems to have derived a morbid ferent geological horizons, but even in pieces ta- hardest blocks into powder. and lying as one dead till the requiem had been | mineral compounds, especially sulphur and iron. | coal desired. sung and the mourners had departed, leaving him According to the position of the bed, and the na-Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point | bronz in which his remains were to be laid, and | water, &c., is thus more or less oxidated, has vaespecially on the skull which, encircled with the crown of Spain, grinned at him from the cover. Philip the Fourth, too, bankered after burials and burial places, gratified his curiosity by gazing on | fluences, and many others, have acted, and are the remains of his great-grandfather, the Empe- still acting, in a different way on different parts of ror, and sometimes stretched himself out at full the coal strata, and for this reason, it is seldom selected for himself in the royal cemetery. To any great extent, even of the same bank. that cemetery his son was now attracted by a the left reposed, each in a massy surcophagus, the departed Kings and Queens of Spain. In this mausoleum the King descended with a long Near by, the surface is occupied by small and train of courtiers, and ordered the coffin to be unclosed. His mother had been embalmed with to dust at the first touch. From Charles neither the remains of his mother nor those of his grandfather could draw any sign of sensibility. But, when the gentle and graceful Louisa of Orleans, the miserable man's first wife, she who had lighted up his dark existence with one short and pale gleam of happiness, presented herself, after the apse of ten years, to his eyes, his sullen apathy gave way. "She is in heaven," he cried, "and I shall soon be there with her;" and with all the foot can rest securely. At a few paces distance, speed of which his limbs were capable, he tottered back to the upper air.

> THE PRIEST AND KING CHARLES OF SPAIN. Portocarrero was one of a race of men of whom we, happily for us, have seen very little, but whose influence has been the curse of Roman Catholic countries. He was, like Sixtus the them. The lessons of the nursery, the habits of boyhood and of early youth, leave in the minds with secret scorn on the prostrate dupe who be-lieve that he can turn a drop of wine into blood;

Such a priest was Portocarrero, and he seems take it for granted, in all their calculations, that to have been a comsummate master of his craft. To the name of statesman he had no pretensions The lofty part of his predecessor, Ximenes, was derness which surrounds the Escurial. The hours ister was admirably qualified-that of establish

ing, seemed to indicate the approach of dissolu-tion. His misery was increased by the knowl-ery and a new illuminator for general use.

House of Austria, which was his own house, and have themes wherewith to employ thought and cona faint sort of antipathy to the House of Bour-bon, with which he had been querreling, he did harvest bounded only by eternity. In these walks

ler a spell, which had been laid on him not so desirable for the grate, and still less for

inte. This potion had dried up all It readily burns without agglutination of its frag-

beginning. In the midst of their conjuring, the industries and a mar from the beginning. In the midst of their conjuring, the liquisition came down upon them. It must be polish, and resembling jet. It contains a great admitted that, if the Holy Office had reserved all proportion of bitumen, and burns with a light its terrors for such cases, it would not now have seen remembered as the most hateful jud cature the manufacture of coal oil, by distillation of that was ever known among civilized men. The its bitumen. When used for the grate or for the subaltern imposters were thrown into dungeons. furnaces, it is generally mixed with dry coal, to But the chief criminal continued to be master of smother, to some extent, the flame, which the King and of the kingdom. Meanwhile in the would otherwise become too intense and danger

distempered mind of Charles, one mania succeed ous.

A longing to pry into these mys teries of the grave from the human beings avert of coal is impossible. The chemical compounds atmospheric influence. When a coal, though pression,

their thoughts, had long been hereditary to his of this combustible matter, as well as its exter- compact, contains a certain proportion of sulphuric nal or apparent character, are extremely variable, acid and salts, the efflorescence of these matters not only in the strata at different places and dif- causes a rapid desintegration, transforming the

ates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber taint, had sat, year after year, by the bed on which ken from the same bank. According to the spelay the ghastly remains of her husband, appareled cies and nature of the plants which have formed seen, very variable, each bed of coal, according to in the rich embroidery and jewels which he had it, it contains more or less of bitumen, and also its geological horizon shows an average amount been wont to wear while living. Her son Charles | more or less of carbon. According to circum- of similar compounds or peculiar general properties found an eccentric pleasure in celebrating his own stances which accompanied and followed its form- which it may be advantageous to examine briefly, obsequies, in putting on his shroud, placing him- ation, it is mixed with more or less of earthy mat- in order to direct researches to some lower bed self in the coffin, covering himself with the pall, ter, and impregnated with a variable quantity of when the one exposed does not give the quality of

alone in the tomb. Philip the Second found a ture of the overlying strata, it is more or less exalone in the tomb. Philip the Second found a ture of the overlying strate. It is an European species. In the bogs to atmospheric influence, to percolation by posed to atmospheric influence, to percolation by ton and Shamokin, (Penna.)

The property of the bogs of the Verley States this species is

Prayer and Alms-Giving. There was once a poor old colored woman who length like a corpse in the niche which he had that we find the coal a homogeneous matter, to lived in half a railroad car. The wind blew in, and the rain came upon the roof of her poor To fully understand the causes of this diversity home so much, that a respectable dog would strange fascination. Europe could show no more in the composition of a coal bed, it suffices to scarcely have liked to live in it. She was too old magnificent place of sepulture. A stair-case in- examine the formation of a peat bog or the ap- to work. All she could do was to gather sticks crusted with jasper led down from the stately pearance and vegetation of its surface, together in the woods with which to build the fire, and church of the Escurial into an octagon situated with the perpendicular section of a bank where kind people supplied her with the necessaries of just beneath the high altar. The vault, impervi- it is cut for obtaining the peat. On the surface life, so that she did not starve. In this old car ons to the sun, was rich with gold and precious of the bog, at any time of its growth, we find she would sit and sing, and pray, and meditate, marbles, which reflected the blaze from a huge some parts overgrown with a kind of pine, from till she thought it seemed almost like heaven. chandelier of silver. On the right hand and on | whose branches and leaves, pitch constantly ex- One day, a rich man passing by, heard her sing-

udes and drops in such abundance that it encrusts | ing-"When I can read my this clear," Ac, the ground, sometimes a few inches in thickness. He went in and thus addressed her: very shallow ponds of various forms, without " Aunt Betty"-for that was her nameany vegetation whatever. By the evaporation wonder what the Lord keeps you here for ? You such consummate skill that she appeared as she had appeared on her death-bed. The body of his inches deep,) these shallow ponds become engrandfather, too, seemed entire, but crumbled in | tirely dry in the summer months, and the surface | wonder why he keeps you here, instead of taking of the peat thus exposed to atmospheric influence you to that ' mansion in the skies' you were singis decomposed and changed into a thin layer of ing about."

mud. Near by again, the mossses have over-"Well, massa," she replied, "I reckon you run the ground, covering it entirely with a know what de Lor' keeps you here for."
growth so dense and luxuriant that in passing "Oh yes" said he "I'm not a Christ "Oh, ves," said he, "I'm not a Christian; but I give to the Church, to the missionaries, to the poor, to the Bible and tract societies, and to all religious societies. He keeps me here for that." "Massa has left out one oder ting."

out, you sink knee deep into the spongy and

humid mass of this peculiar vegetation. Here

and there turts of rushes and sedges penetrate

the moss, forming hard woody knots, where the

From this we can easily understand how re-

been applied, is abandoned as worthless.

judge its average quality.

the specimens for examination.

ing the coal inside.

mine, than by going himself into it and examin-

of iron often mixed in bands with it.

ordinarily indicate a coal of poor quality.

"What's that?" the ground suddenly becomes compact by the growth of small species of the heath family, the "Why he's kept you here all dese years to repent and begin to lub him. Massa, ain't you cranberry, the cowberry, the bog-dilberry, &c. gwine to begin?" At some other places, the ground is covered by "Never mind about that, aunty, but tell me

lichens and becomes very hard; at others still, it what he keeps you here for?" is overgrown with grasses, sedges and bushes. "Why, Massa, he keeps you here to gib to de Indeed, there is not, on the whole surface of a church, and he keeps Aunt Betty here to pray peat bog, a space of twenty square feet which for it. All you gib do no good without Aunt presents the same vegetation and the same ap- Betty's prayers. I watches when you puts money In examining the perpendicular section of a in de plate, and den I prays God to bress it." Now, my dear children, you can all be Aunt bank of peat, where it has been cut for fuel, the Bettys. You can all pray for God's blessing on scarcely decomposed mosses, from one to twelve inches thick or more, succeed, in descending or der, thin layers of models the descending or as though your Father in Heaven will be as much pleased as though your ball state. der, thin layers of muddy, black, hardened mat-

der, thin layers of muddy, black, nardened matter; then a compact, thin stratum of interwoven rootlets and stemlets of small woody plants; then branches of half-decomposed grass, overlying trunks and roots of prostrate (rarely standing) trunks and roots of prostrate (rarely standing) of Waiker, Toombs, Davis and Others.

The talest figures represent Toombs and bituminous, compact peat; and thus, by continuous and alternative changes to the base of the Walker; still, above the medium hight come Reagan and Meminger, while Davis, Stephens, bank. In following the same section in a horizonand Mallory present the average, although the tal direction, or from one point to another of the two first, from their general build, would always bank, on the same level, we find just the same bank, on the same level, we find just the same variety of appearances as was observed upon the the lean kind, with the exception of Mallory and finger. surface. The layers extend in a kind of homo-the lean kind, with the exception not be styled. Toombs. Reagan and Walker can not be styled ed by others of another compound. Thus it hapand bacon, and plenty of it, can ever relieve the pens that two pieces of peat taken from the same others of that charge. bank and subjected to chemical analyses, rarely show the same proportion in their chemical com-I approach now rather a delicate theme, for

even great men have some of woman's weakness on the score of age. However, I make this pro-We find in the coal exactly the same varieties viso-they are all overworked now, and probably of appearances as those observed in the peat. not looking their best-and then proceed with The top coal, the middle coal, the bottom coal, are terms generally employed by the miners to indicate a different quality of matter in the same dicate a different quality of matter in the same Meminger, and next him at once Davis, Toombs,

bank. And every miner knows that in following ! and Mallory; then Stephens, Walker and Reaan entry or gangway, the coal sometimes, either at once or by gradual transitions, becomes of a better or of a poorer quality. And so the gan. We would say they ranged from thirty-nine to fifty-eight, but have no other guide than apbest places of a bank are carefully looked for pearances. Now, let us begin to take them to pieces singly;

and the poorest ones thrown away with the rubwe will proceed to analyze the South Carolinian. Mr. Meminger is a spare but well-built man, of exceedingly pleasant and child-like countenance. peated analyses of the same coal bank generally His face is innocent of beard, and displays rather differences indeed. When the Breckinridge coal a long shape, with Scotch cheek-bones, and even tan complexion; it is topped by a full suit of long sulphur, and leaving scarcely one per cent. of gray hair rampant. His eyes laugh whenever his was first examined it was pronounced free from ashes. The average of four analyses, reported mouth does; the first are deep set, below a high page 177 of the first volume of the Kentucky geological report, gives 7.96 per cent. of ashes, 62.40 of volatile combustible matter. In vol. 2, pages 211 and 212 of the same geological report, repeated analyses of Dr. Peter indicate 54.40 in dress, simple and neat. A scrupulous attendant at the Episcopal services, and the pioneer of public education in the South. and prominent forehead In manner he is gentle

per cent. of volatile combustible matter and 12.30 public education in the South. per cent. of ashes. On examing different por tions of a large piece of this coal (about five inches thick) which had been sent for analyses, the same chemist found a considerable difference in the proportion of the correspondence. in the proportion of the compounds. For exam ple the proportion of the volatile matter was found to vary from 55.70 per cent to 71.70; of coke from 28.70 to 44.20. coke from 28.30 to 44.30, and of ashes from 7 to feetly straight, but made a slight mistake at the end, and went too far out. He is rather taciturn, chemical analyses of the coal, but only shows how careful one must be in selecting specimens to the handsomest of the party. This can not in any way discredit the value of

for the laboratory. It is evident that the success of an enterprise for the working of a coal bank depends as much on the quality of the matter as

far inferior to what the chemical analyses had led Mr. Toombs is of commanding person, his face

nothing whatever. Thus the works are stopped, his fine teeth. As some celebrated writer has said the money is lost, and a coal, valuable, perhaps, that all persons resemble some animal, I will be for a purpose different from those to which it has pardoned for stating that the gentleman's head bears a striking resemblance to a long-headed bog bank be fairly estimated? By all the methods commonly employed, by chemical analyses, trials How, then, can the average value of a coal which is funnel-shaped, and rather close to his in the forge, in the furnace, in the grate, &c., face. His manner is pleasant but reserved, and any of these tests may prove satisfactory, if only samples for examination are fairly selected, acare small, and the lower part of his face covered cording to the following very simple rules:

with short brown beard and mustaches.

1st. Specimens cannot be taken from the out-As Johnny Crapeau would say: "Now let us attack the President." This I shall find the crop of a coal bank, or from its immediate vicinity. When the roof of a coal bed is not of easier task, as every one has seen some sort of solid stone, an entry of at least twenty feet is nelikeness of him, struck off, as they are, by the thousand, as paper madallions on all the Southern cessary to find the coal in its normal state, and to ginghams, muslins and dress goods. This small 2nd. Samples of coal for every kind of experperson may usually be seen in a next suit of iment ought to be selected from various places in brown, finished with a black velvet collar. His a gangway, and taken from different places to head is well covered with short, iron-gray bair. represent the whole thickness of the bank. If He wears just a mere suspicion of a beard be-tween the two corners of his white stand-up coleven there are within the bank streams of sulphuret or layers of shales too thin to be easily lar. His face is quite thin, eyes not prominent, cleansed or separated by the miner, pieces of the and one of them somewhat discolored through coal containing these matters ought to go with sickness. His figure is thin, lithe and active His years may be on the sunny side of fifty. His 3d. Generally the miners know the coal well manner to the ladies is extremely gallant and enough from the look. But their opinion is often

ourteous, but stern to the sterner sex.

influenced by personal interest, and consequently What a pity the idolized, the noble, eloquent, unreliable. If an expert is called to examine a good and gifted Stephens has not a worthy extecoal, he can make his conclusions in a far better rior. Ill health, over-exertion and originally manner by carefully looking at a few car-loads or weak frame leave him now in the prime of life. at a heap of coal taken from different parts of a almost a ghost. His complexion is like parchment: his eyes very small and almost disappearing, without lashes and imperceptible evebrows; When the value of a coal bank has been ascerlank, light hair and no bearing. Rather an outre tained, it is to the advantage of the proprietors to swallow-tailed coat adds to the singularity of his direct the mining in the fairest possible way, and person. He bends forward and very much to the thus to order the careful cleaning of the coal from right, as he walks, and at every step the Georall foreign matter as shale and especially sulphuret gia badge-a huge watch chain, terminating with a seal that hangs to his knee-dangles to and fro. Bands of charcoal, thin and repeated bands of He seems tall because he is thin to emaciation. opaque shaly matter, streaks of sulphuret, too His voice is womanish, clear and shrill. thin to be separated from the coal in cleaning it,

I am not acquainted with Mr. Benjamin, who is now absent: have only seen him for a few mo-The compactness of the coal is of great advan-ments. He is a very short, stout, swarthy man tage; but this can not be exactly ascertained be- with close black beard and hair. Some think fore the coal has been exposed for some time to him very good looking, but this is not my imPolitical.

A Kentucky View. The Louisville Democrat, which has gallantly

the present phase of political affairs: graceful to surrender to rebels. They must be by both .- New York Herald. subdued. We have a Government, they say, and

must vindicate it as a point of honor. These Abolitionists are acting very absurdly.

this means, to coerce the border slave States, and pointing H. H. Neff, Secretary. involve them in all the consequences of precip- Three long and hearty cheers were then given

the country, and rush on in their course of in- meeting. His remarks, though brief, were full sane madness. There is no statesmanship in re of patriotism and to the point, and were well taining Fort Sumter, when no effort is made or received. Government in that State or enforce the laws. Gentlemen a committee to report resolutions for fense of Charleston, South Carolina, vindicate Lee, and J. B. Houth, Esq. stop at the trifle of hulding a fort.

The Southern Confederacy can make no de- list with him. that that we have interests to protect, from our locality, besides those in common with them, by saying that he was ready to respond to the call they have listened to nothing but their own pasthat that we have interests to protect, from our locality, besides those in common with them, by saying that he was ready to respond to the call they have listened to nothing but their own pasto nation, across the sea. When he gives interpose between those contending parties, and call in power, millions will flock to his feet, they have listened to nothing but their own pasto nation, across the sea. When he gives interpose between those contending parties, and call in power, millions will flock to his feet.

How and What to Read,—Read much. sion, pride and ambition.

this difficulty is not settled up and the Union re | who came upon the stand and made some very stored; if a separation is to take place, final and appropriate and suitable remarks. He said that irrevocable, then Fort Sumter falls to South Car- were it not for his physical inability to perform olina, of course. There is no necessity for this military duty, he could not resist the call of his collision, whilst patriotic men are striving to country to come to her rescue in defending her stitution because he refuses to volunteer in a settle this matter in peace.

ful settlement. They are showing no zeal to accomplish any peaceable or patriotic result.

States. They are to be made the victims of a tain the laws, yet believing that it is the duty of war policy, got up on the pride and ambition of all true and patriotic citizens, irrespective of party the extremes of the Union. Why should we be | names and distictions, to ignore for the time become partisans? Why should we allow ourselves ing all past dissentions and party bitterness to to be coerced by the ill-conduct of others. to be coerced by the ill-conduct of others. We have counselled peace, and admonished mon country, therefore, both sides to listen to the voice of humanity, inboth sides to listen to the voice of humanity, in-stead of sectional pride and ambition. Our ad-laws of our government must be enforced and named, which are too powerful to be suppressed vice, wise and good, is unheeded. The Southern traitors dealt with according to our laws, that we by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or Confederacy sets up its ultimatum. Lincoln dis regards it. She puts the chip on her shoulder, and dares Lincoln to knock it off. He, to be heroic, accepts the challenge, and the fight begins. Who can foresee the challenge, and the fight begins. Who can foresee the result? We should not be much surprised if there were no Government jutant General. either at Washington or Montgomery before the On motion the following resolution was unani

business is settled. The news that soldiers refuse to take the oath ter; but in the absence of patriotism and states manship on both sides, and the domination of sectional pride, it is not easy to foretell what will call was made for contributions, which was recome next.

These border slave States have more reason to \$1,000. be firm than ever, and to follow the wisest coun. A committee was also appointed to solicit fur sels. It is easy to get into civil war in such times ther subscriptions and urge the enlistment of volas these; far easier than to get out of it. Kentucky has spent blood and treasure enough fighting other people's battles, and gets no thanks young men came forward and enrolled their for it now. She is at liberty to consider what's names as volunteers.

The Present Attitude of England and Commercial, Gazette and Enquirer.
France Toward the United States.

Sr Robert Peel, a quarter of a century ago, considered that the expenditure of one hundred millions of dollars, would be a cheap price for sowing seeds of mischief upon the American continent, which might ultimately undermine our national greatness. The Father of his Country had, long before, warned the citizens of the United States "against the insidious wiles of foreign influence," as "the most baneful foes of republican government," respecting which "the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly

accordingly. But when a coal has been proclaimed from chemical evidence, as being of the
very best quality for every purpose, proprietors
i companies send it indiscriminately to every
market, make bargains with gas works, iron
furnaces, steamboat landings, coal merchants, etc.,
and incur large outlay for their working. And if
after a while the coal is pronounced unfit for any
of the purposes for which it is used, it loses at
on thing whatever. Thus the works are stoned

The speaks with rapidity, and frequently assuggested in the past and
incur large outlay for their working. And if
the purposes for which it is used, it loses at
one the purposes for which it is used, it loses at
one the purpose of the past and
frequently assuggested in the glorious memories of the past and
all the hopes of the future, we be seech our peocan enjoy, when divided into two hostile reputlies, all the great and unprescelented advantages
which she possessed, while she was content to
do if the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do the deed. Their
of the South, dared not do t the surrounding gloom."

> three special Commissioners selected by the Fed. what position she will take in the present crisis. placed him. Let the people instantly take him eral Government, at Montgomery, to negotiate a She hopes that everyother Southern State will be and his a ministration into their own hands if recognition, by Lord Palmerston and Louis Na- prepared to adopt boldly, fearlessly and immediately would rescue the land from bloodshed and coleon, of the independence of the seceding ately the only wise alternative now left. But let the Union from sudden and irretrievable destruc-States, and permanent treaties will appear in Lon don and Paris at about the same time. Both Eng land and France have, for six months, been contemplating with an anxious concern, inspired by has been waged. selfishness, and the most sordid jealousy, the affairs of the United States, Whatever course they may resolve to pursue will be dictated by self in terest, and a wish to perpetuate d scord between mation of the President, has "assumed the asthe North and South for their own benefit. Not pect of a war for the overrunning and subjuga- ministration on all its political issues, he was prea ray of genuine sympathy is to be looked for. tion of the seceded States"—it is a war for the pared to sustain the President in the exercise of Well did the far-sighted Washington declare that "it is an illusion experience must cure, and a just conflict which unites the slave States in a "compride ought to diseard, to expect or calculate upon mon cause "-it is an act of armed, unauthorized Federal Capital. Firm policy and prompt action favors, from nation to nation." Therefore North- and unprovoked aggression "which people worern and Southern organs degrade themselves when thy of liberty would be prompt and fearless to is in danger, and they must be protected at all they boast that aid and assistance have been promised them from abroad. It is to be hoped "ought, without counting the cost, to take up that both the Washington and the Montgomery Cabinet will scorn those "entangling alliances" arms with the other slaveholding States to maintain her sovereignty, to defend the rights of her in stating that dispatches from the highest miliwhich have been ever considered as a great evil citizens, and to preserve their liberties! to be carefully shunned, by every sound patriot * * * by Gen. Wool, ordering an additional supply of

in the Union can be benefitted by their inter-The United States, lately so defiant in its proud supremacy, in the Western hemisphere, will not descend to beggary at the doors of any foreign Governor. powers. Dark and menacing as are the clouds contended for the preservation of the Union, gives that obscure the horizon, time will prove that we expression to the following views in reference to are abundantly able to settle our own differences.

sources that are unbounded, may inde 1 be crip | tion, it says: The news from Charleston will, of course, pro pled solely by such disasters as seen, to be imduce great excitement in the country. The first pending; but it will not want energy to recover is said and believed, has declared war against the gun in civil war has been fired; how far it will from the shock. The sober second thought of United States. If it has not done so, it assuredly extend, depends on the moderation and good citizens in the North and South will return at last, will within four or five days. If then Kentucky sense of the people of these States. The powers and the remedy when applied will be one that has goes into this Southern Confederacy, she. by the that be on both sides are not to be trusted. The been devised by ourselves. From England and factions that support them demand blood. It is France neither section needs to ask for favors. the radical position of Lincoln's party that have while we firmly believe that an injury inflicted precipitated him and his Cabinet into this policy upon either would, notwithstanding the interof holding, occupying and possessing. It is dis- State animosities that now prevail, be resented

Old Randolph Aroused-\$1,000 Made

by should they desire to retain these slave It having been announced that there would be States? They have a great abhorrence of slave a citizen's meeting held at the Court-house in States and slave holders. No more slave States, Winchester on Wednesday evening to deliberate has been their motto, and no more slave territory. upon the perilous condition of the country, and They seit greatly scandalized when Texas was to adopt such measures as the exigency of the dmitted into the Union. They have now an op- occasion demanded, at an early hour the Court ortunity to get rid of the scandal. Rather than room was literally packed with as an enthusiastic On the other hand, this new Government expects to flourish by collision. They intend, by ing Judge James Brown to the chair, and ap-

for the Union and the Constitution. Both sides are interested in the calamities of Judge Brown then stated the object of

How does the retention of Fort Sumter, built not the consideration of the meeting: Hon. S. Col. for national defenses generally, but for the de- grove, Hon. A. Stone, Asa Teal, Esq., Lieut. the honor of the Government? Where is the Hon. Silas Colgrove was then vociferously philosophy of holding a single point in a harbor called for, who came forward and responded to for which the Government has no use? That is the call, by addressing the meeting in a manner not vindicating the honor of the Government; that aroused the patriotic feelings of the assem that is not, by itself, performing the duties of bled mass to such a degree as was never before a Government. Since the Government South is witnessed in the old Court-house in Randolph so far practically recognized that its laws are all county. He concluded his remarks by announcelowed to be enforced against its own citizens and ling that he volunteered his services in behalf of the people of the United States, it is absurd to his country, and made a very feeling and touch-breathless auxiety, like a true sentinel on the

fense to the border slave States. So far from Thomas M. Browne, Esq., was next called out, fense to the border slave States. So far from asking advice of us, they spurned our advice. They have defied our remonstrance. They have defied our remonstrance of the border slave courted the issue of war. Not regarding the fact thrilling speech; the occasion was one that called every man to his post of duty. Kentucky can to nation, scross the sea. When he gives the

signed him. Why should they initiate war for Sumter? If The Rev. Mr. Campbell was then called for, honor against the assaults of traitors and rebels. particular service; and the people of Kentucky We see, however, little disposition on the part of Lincoln's friends to adopt any plan of peace-ing report, which was unanimously adopted:

omplish any peaceable or patriotic result.

ty, without distinction of party, in mass meeting tucky had been called on for troops against a formula the party of They are contented to let the oadinary functions of government be employed and perverted to the sity that has made it the imperative duty of the law abiding citizens of the Government for 75, strife. Kentucky hears of these musterings of Both these parties ignore the border slave 000 volunteers to suppress insurrection and main troops with sorrow and indignation.

mously adopted: Resolved. That as an earnest of our love and ats ominous, and Lincoln ought to take warning. tachment for our common country that we will Who can be depended on in civil war? The hope appropriate a liberal share of our means to aid in is, that this conflict may only stop at Fort Sum-ter; but in the absence of patriotism and states companies in Randolph county.

In compliance with the foregoing resolution, a sponded to in subscriptions amounting to about

best for herself, and let miserable factions fight their own battles.

On motion the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Rundolph County Journal, Indianapolis Journal and Sentinel and Cincinnati

JAMES BROWN, President. H. H. NEFF, Secretary.

Southern Sentiment. We give the following extracts from our South-

Secession.—There is no longer a question of jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly secession to be wrangled about by men who, awake." His caution "against the mischief of though one in heart, yet differed about words. foreign intrigue," has been abundantly justified The Constitutional Government of the United by the subsequent history of the country; for States is this day at an end by usurpation of the there has been no effort of diplomacy left untried tyrants who hold their councils in the White to shake the foundations of institutions, which, House. We owed allegiance to the Constitution, by the rapid growth of their prosperity, have ex- not to the man in whose safe-keeping it has been ited the alarm of governments guaranteeing temporarily confided. Tempessee and her citizens less freedom to their subjects. In proportion as owe no obelieuce to usurnation. Lovaity to our our territory has extended, its population and the State, to our rights, our own interest, makes it number of the States has increased; the salutary our bounden duty to resist the tyrant's mandates is with emotions of heartfelt pride that we pro-

recognize a blockade of the Southern ports, and the judge maintained the ground that Lincoln's that the Morrill tariff will compel them to enter | proclamation was unconstitutional; that the into treaties of commerce with the Montgomery Governor should disregard his requisition upon government. The London Globe exultingly pro- this State for volunteers to coerce the seceded decidedly opposed the movements of the Secession claims, that the "prospects of the United States and that the jury should find no true bills are not brilliant; that the broad track, made by for treason. He also maintained the ground that the founders of the republic, is now definitely in the present collision between the North and the of the President's proclamation: abandoned." "America," it continues, "enters South there is no such thing as treason, and that We are struck with mingled amazement and is similar in this respect to Reagan's. His eyes on a new career, and some among us may live to parties taken on the one or the other side should indignation. The policy announced in the prosee whether, like Europe, she will be divided into be held as prisoners and not as traitors. We trust clamation deserves the unqualified condemnation antagonistic nations, with fixed politics, or the judge will furnish this charge for publication. of every American citizen. It is unworthy no whether she will like South Amerca, be split up among a number of snarling communities, with ness of purpose not easily mistaken. The citihere and there a bright spot shining brilliantly in zens of Nashville, at one of the largest meetings coln contemplated this policy in the inaugural The ministers accredited by President Lincoln for immediate action without reference to what ceived it under the excitement raised by the to the different courts of Europe, will, most of other States may do, and such is believed to be seizure of Fort Sumter, he is a guilty hotspur. others do as they may, she has made up her mind tion. for weal or for woe, to share the fortunes of her

sister States, against whom this perfidious war The Louisville Courier of the same date says: No! The enterprise announced in the procla- position:

of the President for troops is treason, and those who approve that action are giving "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the country.

The Journal approves the course of The Louisville Journal, of the 18th, advises armed neutrality. In remarking upon Governor A nation of thirty millions of people, with re- MAGOFFIN assembling the Legislature and its ac-

> very act, declares or adopts a war against the United States and must act up to the declaration and expect to see it acted up to on the other side. If she remain as she is, protesting, as she has done, that she will aid in no warfare against the Government of the "Confederate States," and protesling with equal earnestness that she will participate in no war against the Government of the United States, deeming that she hest discharges her duty, when, as an armed neutral, she guards her own soil against invasion from either side, and uses her authority, and, when necessary, ! her physical strength, to keep the belligerent powers apart, neither the North nor the South will venture, or could with safety venture, to disturb her in her position. She will in that case, be at peace, and her rights will be neither outraged nor menaced by any section; and, moreover, she will be able, especially if backed by the rest of the Border States, or even two or three of them, to command the peace of the country, thus entitling herself to the gratitude of the present generation and of posterity. The South will not attack us, for we shall be the South's friends, and the North will not attack us, for we shall be the |. our happy destiny, after a brief period of sectional

storm and strife, to make the South and the North the friends of each other. The Democrat, of the same date, advises a similar course. It says:

"ALL IN NOT LOST TRAT IS IN DANGER." Heretofore, Kentneky has been watching closely the course of events, hoping that time would reveal some plan by which she might heal the breach that has been made by the reckless policy of a Northern party, and the hasty, precipitate and rash policy of a Southern party. With ing appeal to the young men of the county to en- watch-tower, she has watched the course of events. All seems darkness, and discord, and and saying to both: Our soil is our own, and it

Kentucky, it is said, disobers the Constitution and laws in refusing to furnish troops in this civil war. We don't see that a man breaks the Conrefuse unanimously; and their reasons for it are satisfactory to themselves. Those who have a WHEREAS, We, the citizens of Randolph coun-

Governor Dennison's Message.

Gov. Dennison's message is based on this proto the subject matter of it. The President calls for troops under the law of 1795 to suppress and shows that the ruling passion in his mind is to enter into the "irrepressible conflict" between "freedom and slavery." That is what the "irrepressibles" desire. They would not give a straw to confine the action of the volunteer militia to the mere duties and objects for which troops may be raised and used by the President under the law of 1795. The Cincinnatti Com mercial and the Cincinnati Gazette rebuke the Governor for what they charge to be a digression on his part, and endeavor to disavow the slavery part of his message; but these papers are simply acting the politician in this matter, while the Governor gives out his sincere utterance, horrible and terrible in import though they be. And the Ohio State Journal, of this morning, inspired with the same sentiment which actuated the

Governor, declares that "the issue is unmistakably set between Freedom and Slavery." While all the loyal citizens of the United States will accord to the President all power that the Constitution and laws of the United States will warrant, to enable him to execute the laws and protect and defend the Government, and award to him the men and money necessary for such purposes, yet good men, such as would sac rifice everything to see the peace and unity of the country restored, cannot read the Governor's message or the editorials of his organ without a feeling of the deepest mortification and regret. Kentucky and Tennessee. The Nashville Union | And it is this aspect of the case-the fact that weak, vain, fanatical men, perfectly reckless of all consequences, are in authority-that causes such despondency among a large body of the best men in the land .- Ohio Statesman.

> The Local Feeling. Amid the terrible news which comes pouring

in upon us from all quarters, there is one cause of congratulation at which the heart of every Kentuckian must bound with joy. We allude to the unanimity of sentiment and feeling which the first war news established in our community. It

The President's Proclamation in Kentucky. The Louisville Journal, which has steadily and

ever convened at the Court-house, have declared address, he is a guilty dissembler; if he has conthem, soon arrive at their posts. Messrs. Wm. the general voice of the whole State. Tennes- In either case he is miserably unfit for the exalted L. Yancey. Dudley Mann, and Judge Rost, the see feels fully competent to determine for herself position in which the enemies of the country have

> Position of Mr. Douglas. The telegraph reports an interview between Senator Douglas and Mr. Lincoln on Sunday evening, at which the former thus announced his

While he was unalterably opposed to the Ad

tary authority were received at Troy on Tuesday and state-m in of the country. Rival chieftains If the Union is yet intact, if the Government 20,000 Columbiad bombs and 10,000 bomb fuses. in Mexico and the South American States, may of the United States still exists, and if we form When it is remembered that but two thousand have found some temporary, doubtful advantages a part of that Union and owe allegiance to that shot and shell were fired during the action at in the support of powers like England and France; Government, then the action of Governor Ma- Charleston last week, the extent of the above orbut neither the Gulf States nor those that remain goffin in refusing compliance with the requisition der indicates beavy work ahead of us.

Religious Miscellann.

COME IT WILL .- Manhood will come, and old age will come, and the dying bed will come, and the very last look you shall ever haveon your acquaintances will come, and the agony of the parting breath will come, and the time when you are stretched a lifeless corpse before the eyes of weeping relatives will come, and the coffin that is to enclose you will come, and that hour when the company assembled to carry you to the churchyard will come, and that minute when you are put down into the grave will come, and the throwing in of the loose dirt into the narrow house where you are laid, and the spreading of the green sod over it—all, all will come on every living creature who now speaks and the people who now listen will be carried to their long homes, and make room for another generation. Now all this you know must and will happen—your common some and common account to the common some and common account to the common series and common account to the common series and com sense and common experience serve to convince

Perhaps it may have been little thought in the days of careless, and thoughtless, and thankless unconcern which you have spent hitherto; but I call upon you to think of it now to lay it seriously to heart, and no longer to delay when the high matters of death, and judgment, and eternity, are thus set so evidently before you. And the tidings wherewith I am charged—and the blood liesh upon your own head, and not upon mine, if you will not listen to them-the object of my coming amongst you is to let you know what more things are to come: it is to carry you beyond the regions of sight and of sense, to the regions of faith, and to assure you in the name of Him who can not lie, that as sure as the hour for laying the body in the grave comes, so surely will also come the hour of the spirit returning to Him who gave it. Yes, the day of final reckoning will come, and the appearance of the Son of God in heaven, and his mighty angels around him, will come, and the opening of the books will come, and the standing of men of all generations before the judgment seat will come, and the solemn passing of that sentence which is to fix you for eternity will come - Dr. Chalmers.

THE WORK OF MISSIONS -The labors of modern missionaries have given to 20,000,000 of people in Asia, Africa and America the benefit of a written language, through which they have diffused a knowledge of Christ and his word. Fifteen unwritten languages have been reduced to writing, and the bible has been translated in whole or in part into more than twenty, and its truths taught in at least thirty, by the missionaries of the American Board alone. In Africa, North's friends, and it may and probably will be twenty dialects have been reduced to writing, in one of which the language of three millions of men, a newspaper is published, printed by the natives, and circulated among 3,000 resders. The word of God has been translated and a Christian literature commenced for five-sixths of the heathen population of the world. Throughout the whole missionary field nearly 3,000 European and American missionaries and their assistants, and more than 6,000 native helpers are en gaged, through whom about 500,000 have been brought under the influence of the truth. This is but the preparatory work which God is carrying on through the instrumentality of man, to make way for his own grand movements When his foretold time shall arrive, the work will lean forward. Then "a nation shall be born

> not many works. For what purpose, with what intent do we read? We read not for the sake of reading, but we read to the end that we may think. Reading is valuable only as it may sup-ply the materials which the minustrelf elaborates. As it is not the largest quantity of any kind of food taken into the stomach that conduces to health, but such a quantity of such a kind as can ment of any kind of information that improves the mind, but such a quantity of such a kind as determines the intellect to most vigorous energy The only profitable kind of reading is that in which we are compelled to think, and think in-tensely; whereas the reading which serves only to dissipate and divert our thoughts is either posi-tively hurtful, or useful only as an occasional relaxation from severe exertion. But the amount of vigorous thinking is usually in the inverse ratio of multifarious reading. Multifarious reading is agreeable, but as a habit it is, in its way, as destructive to the mental as dram-drinking to the bodily health. "Our age," says Herder, "is the restling age," and he adds, "It would have been better, in my opinion, for the world and for science, if, instead of the multitude of books which now overlay us, we possessed but a few works good and sterling, and which, as few, would be, therefore, more diligently and profoundly stad-ied."-Sir William Hamilton.

> A MINISTER'S WORK AND PAT .- At the recent meeting of the Congregational Union, at Aberdeen, Dr. Alexander of Edinburgh, said: "I am ready, without any besting about the bush, to say that we are all underpaid for what bush, to say that we are all underpaid for what we do. I was talking istely with a London business man—a successful merchant. It was about the time bishops were getting made, and we talked about their incomes. He said to me, 'And if it is a fair question, what do you get?' I told him. 'Well,' he answered, 'is that all you get?' Yes; and compared with what many of my brethrea get, it is pretty fair.' 'And what do you do for that?' I said I would enlighten him upon this: 'In the first place I compose and write what would be fully two pretty thick octavo volumes; shout as much as any literary man bending over his pen thinks of doing, and more than some do in a year. In the next place I have to do as much speaking every week as a lawyer at the bar in good practice. Then, in the third place, to do as much visiting as a surgeon in average practice would do. And, in the next place, I think I write as many letters as many of your great merchants do. 'Well,' he said, 'is yours an extraordinary case?' I said, 'Not at all; a man's duties correspond with his sphere, but many of my brethren do as much, some of them perhaps a little more.' 'Well,' he said again, they may say as much as they please about miniting too much for their work, but none of us would do half your work for four times your

HURRIED DEVOTIONS.-Probably many of us would be discomposed by an arithmetical estimate of our communion with God. It might reveal to the the secret of much of our apathy in prayer, be-cause it might disclose how little we desire to be alone with God. We might learn from such a computation that Angustine's idea of prayer, as "the measure of love," is not very flattering to which we love. Why should we expect to enjoy

for inasmuch as the comparative good and evil of the different modes of action about which we hesitate, are seldon equally balanced, a strong mind should perceive the slightest inclination of the beam with the glance of the eagle , particu larly as there are cases where the preponderance will be very minute, even though there should be life in one scale and death in the other. It is re corded of the late Earl of Berkely, that he was suddenly awakened at night in his carriage by a highwayman, who, forcing a pistol through the window and presenting it close to his breast, demanded his money—exclaiming at the same time that he had heard his lordship had boasted he never would be robbed by a single highwayman, but that he should now be taught the contrary. His lord ship, putting his hands in his pocket, replied: "Neither would I now be robbed if it were not for that fellow who is looking over your sho The highwayman turned his head, when his lordship, who had drawn a pistol from his pocket in stead of a purse, shot him dead on the spo-

A COMING ETERNITY -- And Paradise, and Par adise lost, is awaiting you, and stands before you with unfolded gates; and time hasteneth past, and eternity prepareth itself to roll on for ever. And the body loseth its strength for labor and its relish for sensual things; and both haste to ur. end; and rest cometh, and refreshment in the presence of God; and every blessing of our first parents, with every superaided blessing which arises from the sense of dangers past, from the glorious knowledge of redeeming love, and from the certainty of salvation, and deliverance, and eternal security .- Irving.

THE EFFECT OF SHOT ON VESSELS .- A shot does not make a hole of its own size right through wood, but indents it, the fibres springing back after the shock. Generally the course of a shot can only be traced by a wire, sometimes by a bole as large as a man's finger. The damage most often happens in the inside of a vessel, in splintering and breaking the wood, after the main force of the shot was spent. Forts Hamilton and Richmond, which are about a mile apart, with a vessel lying between them, could not, with their guns, send a shot through two feet of its timbers.

There is rarely an instance where a ship was sunk by a solid shot. Hot shot and shells do the mischief. The latter will sometimes make apertures of several feet in extent through the sides

All should not fail to read the advertise. ment of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.